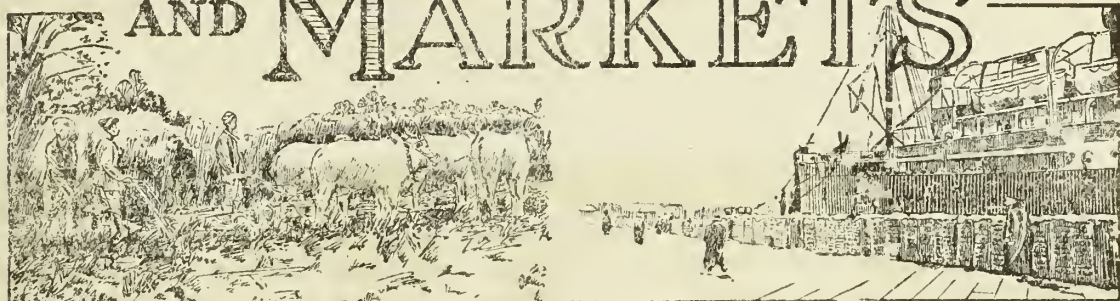


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



ISSUED WEEKLY BY
THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 29

JULY 30, 1934

No. 5

FEATURE ARTICLE

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

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L A T E C A B L E S

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Canadian grain crops suffered further damage in Prairie Provinces due to limited rainfall and extremely high temperatures of the past week. Heavy general rains are needed to maintain crop conditions in late-sown fields, where heads are filling and grain is turning color. Grasshoppers are migrating in large numbers, but without serious or widespread damage. Frost injury of early July is more apparent in some districts (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, July 24, 1934).

Argentine wheat crop condition reported fair to good. Reduction in area sown expected in Buenos Aires and La Pampa. Flaxseed sowings delayed, but crop condition good (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, July 24, 1934).

Harvesting losses in southern Russia are still emphasized in late reports, with much grain in fields during recent rains. Based on field trip just completed by the Bureau's Berlin representative, crop conditions in most European countries are well below this time a year ago, with best crops noted in western Germany and central Czechoslovakia. Harvesting is unusually early; most grains are already stacked and considerable fall plowing has been done (Agricultural Attache Steere, Berlin, July 26, 1934).

Shanghai flour market continues active, due chiefly to demand from north China and Manchuria but some inquiry also evident from south China. All flour mills operating and stocks unusually low. Wheat arrivals continue in sufficient volume for mills but low water is restricting movement. Good rains fell in east central area during week but much more needed. Parts of some provinces continue affected by overflow of waterways but no large areas seriously damaged. Also see statement page 91, this issue (Agricultural Commissioner Dawson, Shanghai, July 27, 1934).

Turkey corn area planted for 1934 placed at 568,000 acres as compared with 864,000 acres in 1933. Production estimated at 10,314,000 bushels as against the 1933 harvest of 17,716,000 bushels. See table, page 131. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, July 24, 1934).

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent bread grain informationWorld production - revisions

Estimated 1934 wheat production in 37 countries reporting to date was increased slightly during the past week by revisions received for 3 countries, making the total 2,797,853,000 bushels as compared with 3,073,450,000 bushels harvested in 1933. The revisions for Algeria and Finland indicate record crops in these countries, and the decrease of 3,500,000 in the Yugoslav estimate, while placing the harvest well below the crop of 1933 and the 1929-1933 average, points to an outturn some 20,000,000 bushels greater than the 1932 crop. A good rye crop is also expected in Finland, the estimate being 14,960,000 bushels. This compares with 14,027,000 bushels produced in 1933 and the 1928-1932 average of 12,010,000 bushels.

Current changes in wheat production estimates

Country	Reported up to July 23, 1934	Reported up to July 30, 1934	1933
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
37 countries prev. reported	2,793,237		3,073,450
Algeria a/.....	32,700	39,720	b/ 31,985
Finland a/.....	1,500	2,609	b/ 1,593
Yugoslavia a/.....	77,000	73,487	b/ 96,584
37 countries reporting.....		2,797,853	3,073,450

a/ Revised b/ Included in total above.

Oriental market conditions - China and Japan

No significant change was noted in the wheat and flour situation in China during the past week, according to a radio message from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Mills continued active with flour demand good in North China. Some business was also transacted in Manchuria, where newspaper reports indicated that flood conditions were again threatening in the north. Stocks at Shanghai remained light. Prices of wheat and flour advanced slightly and are expected to make further gains. The spread between foreign and native wheat has narrowed, but it is still too wide to encourage much foreign business. Domestic wheat was quoted at 64 cents per bushel, while Argentine was nominally 74 cents. Domestic flour for immediate delivery was 78 cents per bag of 49 pounds.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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In Japan, United States wheat continues in a relatively favorable position as compared with other foreign wheat being offered there and import takings are fairly good, according to information received from Consul General Garrels through the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Imports of wheat into Japan during May, with 1933 figures in parentheses, were as follows: United States 831,842 bushels (0), Canada 228,663 bushels (304,815), Australia 684,747 bushels (1,571,135), total 1,820,674 bushels (1,875,952). Total flour exports in May were 246,391 barrels. Mills showed the usual seasonal activity. Flour stocks at market on July 2 were below normal but gradually increasing.

Wheat prices in Tokyo on July 2 were reported as follows (foreign quotations include duty and landing charges): Western White No. 2, \$1.01 per bushel; Canadian No. 1, \$1.23 per bushel, No. 3, \$1.19; Australian, f.a.q., \$1.04 per bushel; domestic standard grade, \$.78 per bushel. The wholesale price of flour at the mill was 95 cents per bag of 49 pounds.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The area sown to barley in 1934 in 22 countries reported amounts to 46,746,000 acres, a decrease of more than 3 percent from that sown in 1933. The production in 16 countries so far reported totals 738,369,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 8 percent. The oats acreage in 18 countries is more than 4 percent below that of last year, while the production in 12 countries so far reported is nearly 22 percent below. The area planted to corn in 12 countries shows a decrease of nearly 8 percent, while the production in the 4 countries which have reported is nearly 11 percent below that of last year. See pages 127, 128, and 129 for tables showing feed grain acreage and production.

In Austria the condition of the spring barley had improved by July 1, but prospects for the crop were generally below last year. In Czechoslovakia and Switzerland the condition of both barley and oats was below that of 1933. In Germany the oats crop is considered very poor. In Poland it is also poor, with the crop on light soils reported not worth harvesting. In Greece it is expected that the barley and oats crops will be larger than last year.

The condition of the barley crop in Canada at the end of June was 84 percent of the long-time average, the condition of the oats crop 87 percent, and the condition of the corn crop 76 percent. This is about the same as a year ago for the first two crops but is somewhat less for corn than last year. Recent weather conditions in Canada have not been very favorable, so that some reductions in the June 30 condition figures are in order.

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Smaller grain deliveries planned for Soviet state farms

The plan of delivery of cereals by the Soviet state farms was officially set by the Soviet government for the country as a whole at 18 percent less than the final plan for deliveries from the 1933 crop. A decrease in grain deliveries was ordered in all the important producing regions with the exception of middle Volga, Western Siberia, Kazakstan and Central Asia. See table on page 94. Among the important regions in which the deliveries were decreased are: Ukraine, 26 percent; North Caucasus, 28 percent; Crimea, 24 percent; Lower Volga, 14 percent; Bashkir and Tartar Republics, 27 percent each, and Ural, 8 percent.

This reduction is significant as an indication of the expectation of a smaller grain crop this season in the Soviet Union. Last year, on the other hand, the plan was increased by the Soviet government in July and August in expectation of higher yields, although apparently not without objection on the part of the local authorities, which suggests that the yields might have been over-estimated. For this reason and also because of a possible smaller area for harvest, no definite conclusion can be drawn from the reduction of this year's plan as to the extent of the expected decrease of yields in different regions. The fact, however, that in such important regions as Ukraine, North Caucasus, Central Black Soil, and Lower Volga, the reduction of the plan is of considerable magnitude may well point to unfavorable crop prospects in these regions especially when associated with drought reports.

The grain delivery tax of the collectives and individual peasants is to remain unchanged and to be fully collected together with payment of loans in kind due and the payment in kind to the machine-tractor stations, according to a decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, which warns against making the unfavorable weather conditions a reason for nonfulfillment of the obligations by the farmers to the state. Private grain trade by peasants was to stop on July 1 in the southern regions and on July 15 in other regions, until such time as the grain tax and other obligations to the state in kind (in grain) are completely fulfilled in the region as a whole and seed and forage reserves are formed in the collectives. The Decree warns against "the manifestation of liberalism with respect to state farms, collectives, machine-tractor stations and individual peasant farmers who do not fulfill within a specified period the plan of grain deliveries". Great significance is attached by the Decree to a full collection of payments in kind to the machine-tractor station for their services to the collectives. Since these payments are to a large extent based on the yield per acre, it is decreed that the final decision in classifying collectives on this basis is to be made by the inter-regional state crop estimating commissions. The Decree considers the task of prevention of crop losses as the "most important objective of the Party and Soviet organization in 1934". The harvesting losses last year

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are admitted to be large, reaching, for instance in some sections of Ukraine, 30 percent or more and in some Ukrainian state farms exceeding 50 percent of the crop. (See the report of a speech by St. Kossior in Pravda, June 23, 1934.)

Plan for the grain delivery by the Soviet
state farms in 1933 and 1934

Region	1933	1934	Percent 1934 is of 1933
	<u>1,000 Short tons</u>	<u>1,000 Short tons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Ukraine	731	541	74
North Caucasus	561	404	72
Crimea	74	56	76
Lower Volga	162	139	86
Middle Volga	207	238	115
Central Black Soil	243	159	65
Bashkir Republic	67	49	73
Tartar Republic	33	24	73
Moscow	39	25	64
Gorkovskii	14	12	86
Ivanovskii	10	4	40
Leningrad	3	2	67
Northern	1	1	100
Western	8	6	75
White Russia	7	8	114
Ural	115	106	92
Western Siberia	257	267	104
Eastern Siberia	67	51	76
Iakutsk	1	1	100
Far East	42	31	74
Kazakhstan	63	79	125
Central Asia	38	42	110
Transcaucasia	13	12	92
Total	2,756	2,257	82

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T ' D

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TOBACCONetherlands imports of American leaf tobacco above 1933

The import of 9,755,000 pounds of American leaf tobacco into the Netherlands during the first five months of 1934 represents an increase of 25 percent over the amount imported during the same months of 1933, according to Vice Consul Halleck L. Rose at Rotterdam. Imports of seed-leaf rose by 177 percent, of Maryland by 24 percent, and of Virginia by 45 percent, but those of Kentucky fell by 14 percent. Imports of 1,058,207 pounds during May, however, represent a decline of 65 percent from April, 1934, and of 21 percent from those of May, 1933. The market during June continued dull. The absence of domestic orders is thought to be due to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in the cut tobacco and cigarette industry caused by the increased excise which went into effect on March 1, 1934. Manufacturers' stocks are reported ample. Sales of American tobacco to German factories were practically impossible on account of exchange restrictions placed by German authorities on Dutch shipments of tobacco of other than Dutch colonial origin.

Danzig tobacco imports decrease

Imports of tobacco into the Free City of Danzig during the first three months of 1934 show a decline of about 57 percent compared with the same period in 1933, according to Vice Consul Fred K. Salter. Total imports during this period amounted to 278,000 pounds compared with 652,000 pounds during the first three months of 1933. Of the 1934 imports the United States supplied 38,600 pounds, or 13.9 percent, compared with 27,700 pounds, or 4.2 percent of the total in the 1933 period. Although there was an increase in the amount imported from the United States, the value was less than half the value of the 1933 imports, said to be due to the increasing tendency of the people to use only cheap grades of tobacco. Imports of Brazilian tobacco were up by about 50 percent in both volume and value, but countries that supplied Danzig with considerable quantities of tobacco during the first quarter of 1933 and from which there were practically no imports this year include Germany, Bulgaria and the Dutch East Indies.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

Canada expects smaller fruit crops

Smaller fruit crops are estimated for Canada this year, according to a telegram received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The commercial apple crop is expected to be 36, pears 16, and peaches 45 percent below the 1933 crops. The weather in the fruit districts has been generally dry but all

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fruits are making fairly satisfactory progress with less insect and fungus diseases than usual.

An average apple crop of 10,454,000 bushels is expected this year, of which 5,739,000 bushels are expected in the eastern provinces and 4,715,000 bushels in British Columbia. The Canadian apple crop is of considerable interest to American apple growers since large quantities are shipped to Europe, particularly to the United Kingdom, where they come into direct competition with American exports. Nova Scotia is the most important exporting province.

Exports of Canadian apples during the 1933-34 season just closed reached the record level of 10,300,000 bushels against about 5,500,000 last year. It is not likely that the present crop will provide an export surplus of more than 6,000,000 bushels for the 1934-35 season, July to June.

The 1934 Canadian pear crop is estimated at 396,000 bushels and the peach crop at 438,000 bushels, decreases of 16 percent and 45 percent respectively as compared with 1933. Ontario expects to harvest 223,000 bushels of pears and 337,000 bushels of peaches this season, a reduction of 25 percent for pears and 55 percent for peaches. British Columbia estimates indicate a pear crop of 165,000 and a peach crop of 101,000 bushels. This is an increase of 2 percent on pears and 94 percent on peaches over 1933. See table, page 129.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L

Australia and New Zealand push chilled beef trade

An increasing interest in a share of the British import trade in chilled beef is manifest in both Australia and New Zealand, according to recent consular reports. Heretofore, Argentine chilled beef met practically no competition in the British market. The terms of the Ottawa Agreement, however, were such as to encourage the Dominions to enter the chilled beef trade, provided the mechanics of chilling can be as successfully applied to the long haul to market as it has been to the shorter Argentine-British route. When that problem is definitely solved, then it will be necessary for both Australia and New Zealand to develop adequate supplies of the superior type of young beef demanded by the trade.

So far, the aggregate supplies of chilled beef shipped from both dominions are relatively very small. Vice Consul M. A. Colebrook at Brisbane reports that 1934 shipments of Queensland chilled beef are expected to reach 30,000 quarters. Up to June 11, 3,170 quarters had been shipped. It is reported that the shipments from Queensland have brought prices at Smithfield only slightly under those of the Argentine product. So far,

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however, relatively high freight and other costs incidental to handling chilled as against frozen beef have kept Australian shippers at a disadvantage with respect to Argentina.

The cost items to be overcome in New Zealand are virtually the same as in Australia. In addition, it is probable that in New Zealand the conduct of the cattle enterprise in general may be subject to a greater degree of reorganization than in Australia. In the latter country, cattlemen have had a greater interest in the frozen beef trade than have New Zealand farmers, whose prime interest has been in dairy cattle. Old stock has entered the frozen beef trade to a certain extent, but the possibilities of the new trade in chilled beef place a new emphasis on the production of beef animals. According to Vice Consul W. W. Orebaugh at Wellington, farmers are now interested in producing stock for slaughter at not over 3 years of age. In view of the advantages, both natural and acquired, enjoyed by Argentina in the chilled beef trade, however, it may be assumed that entry of the Dominions into the trade must proceed at a slow rate.

South American wool market dull during June

Wool markets in Argentina and Uruguay continued dull during June, according to reports from C. L. Luedtke, Assistant Agricultural Commissioner at Buenos Aires. Unfavorable influences were the continuation of the German embargo, the short-time operations of French mills, the unsettled strike conditions in Belgium, and the Italian license measures. The reported dumping by Germany of wool tops on the British market and her intention of using synthetic wool, as well as the proposal for the erection of 18 German woolen mills in Great Britain, were significant developments of interest to the wool trade.

Exports of wool from Argentina, as reported by the Buenos Aires Herald Wool Reporting Service, during June, amounted to only 10,470 bales compared with 41,165 bales during June 1933. In weight exports were 9,279,000 pounds compared with 36,524,000 pounds during June last year. Since the beginning of the season in October exports have amounted to 251,338,000 pounds compared with 291,494,000 pounds to the end of June last year. Exports for all of the important countries of destination during June were less than a year ago. The decline was particularly severe in the case of Germany, Belgium, Italy and the United States. June exports, with washed and scoured wool converted to grease equivalent, as reported by the National Bureau of Statistics, were only 8,450,000 pounds, of which low crossbred wool was the principal item.

June exports from Uruguay were only 1,360 bales of approximately 1,014 pounds weight per bale compared with 6,274 bales in June last year. Total exports October to June this year were 92,429 bales as against 106,403 bales to the end of June last year. See table, page 131.

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THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION a/

With the recent restrictions placed on the volume of sugar admitted to American markets, control is now exercised over more than half of the world's sugar crop, according to information available in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. World supplies appear to be about the same as those of a year ago, when they were still regarded as large, but current supplies are smaller than two years ago.

European sugar beet areas for 1934 appear to be slightly larger than for 1933. They are, however, substantially smaller than before the International Sugar Plan became effective. World sugar production has tended downward since the record set in 1930-31, following an upward movement to that year from 1920-21. The 1933-34 estimates are running somewhat higher than in the preceding year. Marked reductions in reported stocks, on the other hand, have about offset the increased production.

Stocks in countries operating under the International Sugar Plan, now in its fourth season and including Cuba, were nearly 10 percent smaller early in the current (1933-34) season than stocks of a year earlier. Port stocks in the United States are the lowest since 1927-28, but interior stocks are known to be unusually large. Beginning in 1927-28, world sugar stocks increased up to 1932-33.

Sugar consumption was fairly well maintained during 1932-33 in North and South America. In Europe, consumption in some countries has recovered from the low point reached in 1931-32 but the general trend has not yet turned upward. There are indications, however, of greater world sugar consumption in 1933-34 than in the preceding season.

a/ Prepared in collaboration with Fanny M. Palmer, Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

Control of sugar

With the passage of the American sugar control bill, about 52 percent of the world's sugar crop is now regulated by restriction programs. The 1933-34 production for the nine countries (Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Java, and Peru) which are members of the International Sugar Agreement, and under its control, is estimated at about 6,600,000 short tons, or 23 percent of the world total. Under the American Sugar Act, producing areas where crops aggregate approximately 5,444,000 short tons, or 19 percent of the world's production have also been brought under regulation. Continental United States, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippine and Virgin Islands make up the figure. Cuba, which is a party to the International Agreement, is not included in this figure. Other foreign countries, roughly estimated at about 2,800,000 short tons, or 10 percent, make up the balance of the amount under government control. See details of American control plan on page 114.

The International Sugar Plan a/

At the beginning of the current (1933-34) sugar season (starting September 1, 1933 in most participating countries), the total so-called "surplus stock" stood 9.3 percent below corresponding figures for 1932-33. Not only did stocks decrease by 404,000 short tons, but production in the 9 countries involved dropped by about 916,000 short tons, the smaller Java crop being a feature of the situation. Total supplies available for consumption and export in the 1933-34 season (see table, page 103) are estimated to be 11.6 percent below the 1932-33 supplies. The export quota for the current season has been placed 13.9 percent below the revised 1932-33 quota. Cuba has been allotted an import quota under terms of the recent American legislation on sugar which is 2.1 percent smaller than the allowance made for that trade under the International Plan for 1933-34, and about the same as the similar allotment for the 1932-33 season. The allotment to Cuba is larger than the exports to the United States in 1933 and 1932, but considerably smaller than exports of earlier years.

The "surplus stock" figure for the beginning of the third (1932-33) year of the International Sugar Plan represented an accumulation of stocks over those of a year earlier, in addition to the withdrawal of 397,637 short tons of Cuban sugar from market supplies until January 1, 1934. There was a decided falling off of stocks in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium and Hungary, but Java's "surplus stock" increased by about 1,000,000 short tons. Java's export quota for the 1932-33 season was 2,756,000 short tons but there were only 1,222,000 short tons exported. In the other European countries which are members of the Agreement, stocks increased slightly. Among all parties to the Agreement, only 4,755,000 short tons were exported in 1932-33 against an agreed quota of 7,516,000 short tons. Exports from European countries fell considerably below their quota. See table, page 104.

a/ For detailed discussions of the International Sugar Plan, see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 18, 1931, May 23, 1932 and June 5, 1933.

Foreign Crops and Markets

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

British beet sugar control

A state of uncertainty exists in the British beet sugar industry. The subsidies paid since 1925 are scheduled to cease on September 30, 1934, after which it is planned to put beet sugar under a control plan operating under the Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933. Sharp differences between beet growers and factory owners, however, have prevented agreement as to the type of organization required. There has been vigorous farmer opposition to the proposal of a national quota for domestic refined beet sugar, which, it is contended, would prevent any additional production of sugar beets since existing factory capacity would be ample for supplying such a quota. A committee has been appointed to investigate the condition of the British beet sugar industry and report to the government. Meanwhile, it has been proposed that subsidy payment on the old basis be extended to August 31, 1935.

European sugar beet acreages, 1934

Estimated figures for the 1934 sugar beet sowings in Europe, excluding Russia, show an increase over 1933 of 6.2 percent. The area in Russia is estimated at 3,146,000 acres against 2,990,000 acres in 1933, making an increase for all Europe of 5.7 percent. Estimated figures of sowings for the six European countries that are signatories to the International Sugar Agreement, show an increase of 209,000 acres over 1933 but as contrasted with the 1930 season (the campaign prior to the inauguration of the agreement) when the plantings for these countries totaled 2,616,000 acres, the 1934 figures represent a reduction of 31 percent. Increases appear for all the countries except Belgium. The current figure for Russia, the principal European producing country, remains the smallest since 1930, but represents approximately 44 percent of the total acreage cited. (See acreage table, page 105, and statement on Russia, page 121.

World statistical position of sugar

Total world sugar supplies for 1933-34 are estimated at 34,681,000 short tons compared with 34,549,000 short tons available for world requirements in 1932-33. The world production figure included in the 1933-34 year increased 4.8 percent over that of 1932-33, but the world stocks carried over from the previous season showed a decrease of 15.7 percent. In 1932-33 visible consumption increased about 1 percent over 1931-32.

Production

Despite the increase in world sugar production in 1933-34 the figures were still 5.2 percent smaller than the average for the 5 preceding years. With the exception of the 1932-33 crop, the current figure is the lowest since 1926-27. In beet sugar, the most important variations in the figures

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

for the present and the last season are those announced by the United States, Germany and Russia. These three countries combined show an increase of 943,000 short tons out of the total increase of 1,166,000 short tons over the 1932-33 crop.

Total provisional estimates of cane sugar give an increase of 130,000 short tons this season. The principal factor which contributes to this difference is to be found in the estimate for India, where an increase of 429,000 short tons is forecast. India continues to lead as the largest sugar-producing country in the world but has none to export. Until 1931, Cuba was the leading producer, having obtained this rank after the start of the World War, previous to which time (1914-15) Germany and India were the outranking countries. Other countries showing the most noticeable changes from cane sugar production in 1932-33 are Cuba, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico and Australia.

Production in Cuba is placed at 2,593,000 short tons as compared with 2,234,000 short tons reported for last year. The Philippine's unofficial estimate of centrifugal sugar only has been fixed at 1,456,000 short tons as compared with 1,283,000 short tons produced in 1932-33. In the earlier part of the season it was thought that the Philippine crop would be much larger but unseasonable weather conditions, including a typhoon, have caused considerable damage to the cane.

The estimated figure for Puerto Rico is placed at 981,204 short tons, an increase of 146,896 short tons over last year's crop, which was comparatively small, due to damage to the cane caused by the hurricane in the fall of 1932.

An increase in production is recorded for all Continents, except Asia, where, chiefly owing to the big fall in the output of Java, there has been a slight reduction of 3.8 percent. Production in Java for 1932 is less than one half of last season and, according to a recent trade report, it is expected to be the smallest crop in 40 years.

Consumption

The decline in sugar consumption in Europe in evidence since the high point reached in 1930-31 continued into the current (1933-34) season. Figures compiled by F. O. Licht, sugar statistician of Magdeburg, Germany, indicate that consumption in 12 leading European countries excluding Russia, declined 2.0 percent in the period September/May 1933-34 from figures for the corresponding 1931-32 period, but show an increase of 1.1 percent over 1932-33. Of the 12 countries cited, all but France and Netherlands are reported as having used more sugar in the 1933-34 period cited than in the same period of 1932-33. As compared with 1931-32, however, the 1933-34 figures indicate increases for only Germany, Hungary, France and Belgium. See table, page 112.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

For the whole season 1932-33, consumption in all of Europe, including Russia, is placed 7.1 percent below 1931-32 figures by Dr. Gustav Mikusch, sugar statistician of Vienna. The 1931-32 figures, in turn, were 6.0 percent smaller than the large consumption registered in 1930-31. The countries largely responsible for the 1931-32 decline were Germany, Russia, Great Britain and France. In 1932-33, Russia and Great Britain accounted for the bulk of the decline below the 1931-32 figures. Austria, Spain, Poland and Italy also showed noticeable decreases in consumption for 1932-33.

According to Dr. Mikusch, sugar consumption in North and South American countries in 1932-33 was slightly larger than in 1931-32. The figures, however, continue well below those of other recent years. The United States, the leading consumer in this group, showed a 1932-33 increase of 1 percent over 1931-32. Consumption in Asiatic countries, notably India, also was larger in 1932-33.

Stocks

The downturn in world sugar stocks and carry-over at beginning of 1933-34) for the 18 countries for which statistics are available brought the total down to 6,298,000 short tons as compares with 7,461,000 short tons at the beginning of the 1932-33 sugar season. Up to this season, stocks showed regular annual increases from 1,416,000 short tons in 1927 to the 1932-33 figure cited. Most of this decrease occurred in Cuba and Germany. Stocks in Cuba dropped 35.1 percent from the opening of the 1932-33 season to the beginning of the current season.

The reduction in stocks in European countries which are signatories to the Chadbourne Plan brought the 1933-34 figures down 38.8 percent below 1932-33 levels. The surplus stocks dating from the campaign 1930-31 are gradually being liquidated. Among these countries, Germany has the heaviest burden of stocks. During the last eight sugar seasons total stocks in that country have not once fallen below 200,000 short tons, the accumulation reaching its highest peak in 1932-33, when 822,650 short tons were carried over. It will be seen that Germany's stocks were reduced during the past year 56.2 percent below that of the previous season. Of the 12 European countries whose stock figures are available, five now show smaller stocks than a year ago. Stocks at the United States ports at the beginning of the 1933-34 season were down to little more than 500,000 short tons, but beet sugar stocks at interior points are reported to be unusually high. See table on stocks, page 111.

Prices

At the beginning of 1933, the downward tendency of prices, which originated at the commencement of the last quarter of 1932, was slowly aggravated, until one of the lowest levels of the year was reached at the beginning of February 1933. However, from the beginning of February onwards prices

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

started to recover and rose steadily, except for an occasional set-back, until June, when prices remained more or less firm the whole month. After June, prices began falling again and did not rally until the end of the year. During the whole of 1933, prices of sugar did not fluctuate over a very wide range. The average annual raw sugar price at Havana, Cuba, advanced from 0.72 cents per pound in 1932 to 0.97 cents per pound in 1933. The low for the year occurred in January 1933. Thereafter prices showed a steady upward trend until September 1933, when the high point of 1.35 cents per pound was reached. This is the highest price on record for Cuba since April 1930. The first 3 months of 1934 show a recovery from the falling off at the end of the last quarter in 1933.

SUGAR (RAW): Statistical position in countries which are members of the International Sugar Plan

Statistical position during the fourth year of the Plan, 1933-34

Country	Crop year beginning	Surplus stock at beginning of the 1933-34 season <u>a/</u>	Pro-duction 1933-34	Total supply available for consumption and export	Export quota 1933-34	Disappearance from beginning of season to Mar. 31, 1934 <u>b/</u>		Supply available for export and consumption for the balance of the season
		sh.tons	sh.tons	sh.tons	sh.tons	Net exports	Con-sump-tion	sh.tons
Europe	1933	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Germany.....	9/1	130	1,550	1,680	331	- 7	891	796
Czechoslovakia..	10/1	53	564	617	629	99	233	285
Poland.....	9/1	101	379	480	340	36	198	246
Belgium.....	9/1	16	268	284	33	38	132	114
Hungary.....	9/1	44	150	194	93	35	56	103
Yugoslavia.....	9/1	40	82	122	17	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	---
Total <u>d/</u>		344	2,911	3,255	1,426	201	1,510	1,544
	1934				(<u>f/</u> 1,944 (<u>g/</u> 1,042			
Cuba.....	1/1	<u>e/</u> 863	2,593	3,456	2,986	441	<u>h/</u> 28	2,987
Java.....	4/1	2,696	624	3,320	2,756	---	---	---
Peru.....	1/1	<u>h/</u> 11	430	441	419	<u>c/</u> <u>h/</u>	16	---
Total <u>i/</u>		3,903	6,128	10,031	6,468	---	---	---

Compiled from F.O.Licht's Monthly Sugar Report and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal. a/ Total stock minus normal stock, except as otherwise stated. b/ See Col. 2 for beginning of season. c/ Not available. d/ Yugoslavia excluded from the total. e/ Includes free sugar and that portion of the segregated sugar available for export in 1934. f/ Exports to the United States. g/ Exports to countries outside the United States. h/ Calculated. i/ Yugoslavia and Peru excluded from total.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW): Statistical position in countries which are members
of the International Sugar Plan

Result of the third year of the Plan, 1932-33 a/

Country	Surplus stock at be- ginning of b/ season	Pro- duction 1932-33 c/	Total avail- able	Con- sump- tion 1932-33	Total avail- able for export	Export quota (re- vised)	Actual net exports	
							Total	In relation to quota
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
<u>Europe</u>								
Germany	570	1,200	1,770	d/1,648	122	220	-9	229
Czechoslovakia	103	680	783	430	353	629	301	-328
Poland	106	460	566	345	221	340	120	-220
Belgium	9	289	298	285	13	33	-2	35
Hungary	31	114	145	97	48	93	5	-88
Yugoslavia	30	94	124	83	41	17	-1	-18
Total	849	2,837	3,686	2,838	798	1,332	414	-918
						f/1,904	f/1,586	-318
Cuba	e/ 881	2,234	3,115	168	2,947	g/1,105	g/1,149	44
						3,009	2,735	-274
Java	2,544	1,545	4,089	419	3,670	2,756	1,222	-1,534
Peru	h/ 33	428	461	66	395	419	i/ 384	-35
Total	4,307	7,044	11,351	3,541	7,810	7,516	4,755	-2,761

Compiled from F. O. Licht's Monthly Sugar Report and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal. Figures for Europe are those reported by the International Sugar Council.

a/ Calendar year 1933 for Cuba and Peru; crop year beginning April 1, 1933 for Java.

b/ Total stocks minus normal stock, except as otherwise stated.

c/ Figures for production in European countries as quoted by the International Sugar Council on December 14, 1933.

d/ Including denatured sugar.

e/ Includes free sugar and that portion of the segregated sugar available for export in 1933, excludes the sugar segregated (397,637 short tons or 350,000 Spanish tons) until January 1, 1934, in accordance with the decree of May 4, 1933.

f/ Exports to the United States.

g/ Exports to countries outside the United States.

h/ Calculated.

i/ Total exports.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR BEETS: Acreage in the United States, Canada and the most important beet sugar producing countries of Europe, 1929-1934

Country	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
						Prel.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
United States	687:	775:	713:	764:	983:	---
Canada	43:	53:	50:	47:	42:	---
Total	730:	828:	763:	811:	1,025:	---
<u>Europe</u>	:	:	:	:	:	:
Germany:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>a/</u>	1,125:	1,194:	941:	669:	751:	---
<u>b/</u>	1,067:	1,155:	785:	539:	692:	852
Czechoslovakia	608:	553:	458:	360:	358:	364
Poland	590:	457:	367:	287:	245:	284
Belgium	143:	140:	128:	132:	129:	128
Hungary	195:	183:	134:	105:	93:	94
Yugoslavia	145:	128:	91:	82:	75:	79
England	230:	347:	253:	255:	364:	c/ 395
Netherlands	136:	142:	93:	99:	117:	104
Spain	151:	197:	277:	209:	193:	200
France	693:	698:	621:	658:	649:	670
Italy	287:	277:	283:	207:	202:	213
Russia	1,904:	2,559:	3,401:	3,805:	2,990:	3,146
Other countries <u>d/</u>	431:	475:	404:	469:	619:	583
Total Europe, excluding Russia	4,676:	4,752:	3,874:	3,402:	3,736:	3,966
Total Europe, including Russia	6,580:	7,311:	7,275:	7,207:	6,726:	7,112
Total above countries	7,368:	8,178:	8,194:	8,148:	7,810:	

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Total acreage as reported by the Department of Agriculture of Germany. This figure is included in the grand total given below.

b/ Acreage devoted to the manufacture of beet sugar, as reported by the German Beet Sugar Manufacturers Association. This figure is included in the total for Europe given below.

c/ Great Britain. The acreage devoted to sugar beets aside from England is insignificant.

d/ Includes Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania (since 1930), Rumania, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW), CANE AND BEET: World production, 1909-10 to 1933-34

Crop year <u>a/</u>	Estimated world total	Estimated world total cane sugar	Estimated world total beet sugar	Production in selected countries	
				United States <u>b/</u>	Cuba
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1909-10	16,828	9,670	7,158	883	2,021
1910-11	18,834	9,870	8,964	903	1,661
1911-12	17,903	10,622	7,286	1,005	2,124
1912-13	20,542	10,896	9,646	907	2,720
1913-14	21,154	11,640	9,514	1,089	2,909
1914-15	20,875	11,952	8,923	1,023	2,922
1915-16	18,885	12,278	6,607	1,078	3,398
1916-17	18,592	13,255	5,337	1,193	3,422
1917-18	20,293	14,790	5,503	1,068	3,890
1918-19	18,604	14,076	4,528	1,102	4,491
1919-20	17,989	14,338	3,651	903	4,184
1920-21	19,546	14,225	5,321	1,347	4,406
1921-22	20,578	15,095	5,483	1,425	4,517
1922-23	20,860	15,127	5,733	1,022	4,083
1923-24	22,810	16,306	6,504	1,112	4,606
1924-25	26,670	17,712	8,958	1,260	5,812
1925-26	27,989	18,813	9,176	1,120	5,524
1926-27	26,624	18,125	8,499	1,011	5,050
1927-28	28,515	18,671	9,844	1,246	4,527
1928-29	30,655	20,319	10,336	1,273	5,775
1929-30	30,607	20,459	10,148	1,294	5,231
1930-31	31,530	19,107	12,423	1,482	3,497
1931-32	29,500	19,964	9,536	1,400	2,915
1932-33	27,088	18,540	8,548	1,682	2,234
1933-34 <u>c/</u>	28,383	18,670	9,713	1,970	2,593

Production in selected countries, cont'd						
	India <u>d/</u>	Java <u>e/</u>	Germany <u>f/</u>	Czecho- slovakia	Poland <u>g/</u>	France <u>h/</u>
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
1909-10	2,481	1,411	2,147	---	--	361
1910-11	2,587	1,617	2,770	--	--	763
1911-12	2,745	1,550	1,552	--	--	546
1912-13	2,262	1,616	2,302	--	--	1,020
1913-14	2,573	1,540	2,886	--	--	841
1914-15	2,736	1,454	2,721	--	276	355
1915-16	2,949	1,797	1,678	--	239	159
1916-17	3,093	2,009	1,721	--	293	217
1917-18	3,839	1,960	1,726	--	263	235

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW), CANE AND BEET: World production, 1909-10 to 1933-34
continued

Crop year <u>a/</u>	Production in selected countries, cont'd					
	India	Java	Germany	Czecho-	Poland	France
	<u>d/</u>	<u>e/</u>	<u>f/</u>	slovakia	<u>g/</u>	<u>h/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons	short tons
1918-19	2,752	1,473	1,297	<u>i/</u> 714	249	129
1919-20	3,404	1,631	774	553	106	182
1920-21	2,825	1,853	1,195	797	195	358
1921-22	2,928	1,994	1,434	731	170	326
1922-23	3,410	1,981	1,604	811	335	522
1923-24	3,715	2,201	1,263	1,115	423	524
1924-25	2,852	2,535	1,724	1,574	540	919
1925-26	3,334	2,175	1,763	1,662	638	831
1926-27	3,659	2,639	1,834	1,153	634	786
1927-28	3,603	3,238	1,846	1,383	658	956
1928-29	3,035	3,198	2,054	1,165	824	999
1929-30	3,092	3,245	2,188	1,142	1,010	1,011
1930-31	3,604	3,095	2,808	1,258	856	1,298
1931-32	4,446	2,821	1,758	903	544	946
1932-33	5,246	1,545	1,200	695	460	1,104
1933-34 <u>c/</u>	5,675	<u>i/</u> 606	1,550	564	379	1,024

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Estimated world total sugar production for the period 1895-96 to 1908-09 in Agriculture Yearbook, 1924, page 808. Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture, except as otherwise stated. a/ Figures are for the crop years 1909-10 to 1933-34 for the countries in which the sugar-production season begins in the fall months and is completed during the following calendar year, except in certain cane-sugar producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere where the season begins in May or June and is completed in the same calendar year. Production in these countries is for the calendar years 1909 to 1933. b/ Production of cane and beet sugar in terms of raw sugar. c/ Preliminary. d/ The figures quoted for India are for the production of gur, a low grade of sugar polarizing between 65° and 75°. Practically the entire crop is consumed within the country. e/ All grades of sugar reduced to terms of head sugar, a grade of sugar which contains at least 96.5 percent sucrose. Figures for Java are for the calendar years 1910-1934. f/ Figures for 1909-10 to 1917-18 are for pre-war boundaries. g/ Figures are incomplete through 1920-21; 1914-15 includes Prussian Poland only; 1915-16 to 1919-20 include Prussian Poland and Congress Poland; 1920-21 includes Prussian Poland, Congress Poland, and Galicia. h/ Figures for 1909-10 to 1918-19 refer to pre-war boundaries, 1914-15 to 1918-19 are exclusive of invaded territory. i/ Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia only. j/ Unofficial estimate.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1921-22 to 1925-26;
annual 1930-31 to 1933-34

Beet sugar in terms of raw sugar

Country	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34 preliminary
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE					
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada	31,908	53,764	60,875	75,008	72,200
United States	984,600	1,298,600	1,243,000	1,459,000	1,765,000
Total	1,016,508	1,352,364	1,303,875	1,534,008	1,837,200
EUROPE					
England and Wales	24,385	526,062	295,038	397,384) 558,133
Scotland	a/	1,753	679	844	
Irish Free State	b/	28,000	6,471	28,692	38,894
Sweden	175,564	205,760	158,304	259,425	319,116
Denmark	142,726	175,656	127,492	199,700	269,000
Netherlands	324,273	316,200	181,673	253,570	305,897
Belgium	346,094	306,894	221,113	286,305	267,653
France	624,498	1,298,371	946,355	1,103,840	1,023,700
Spain	199,414	318,449	397,690	256,805	270,000
Italy	308,261	474,904	418,121	356,130	343,000
Switzerland	6,698	6,300	6,700	7,600	8,200
Germany	1,557,556	2,308,076	1,757,960	1,199,793	1,549,588
Austria	53,192	165,642	179,179	181,791	187,920
Czechoslovakia	1,178,534	1,257,995	903,142	695,151	564,250
Hungary	139,801	258,265	138,064	113,955	150,000
Yugoslavia	63,482	112,067	95,132	93,452	82,085
Bulgaria	22,044	60,205	28,126	29,505	44,489
Rumania	76,698	168,220	59,180	55,000	143,000
Poland	421,338	855,949	543,977	459,575	379,000
Latvia	a/	8,322	13,230	30,000	35,695
Lithuania	b/	b/	7,231	19,841	17,637
Finland	1,407	4,079	4,152	6,369	7,241
Russia	474,700	1,641,876	1,681,000	913,000	1,200,000
Turkey c/	b/	38,400	25,108	30,239	74,100
Total	6,140,665	11,037,450	8,195,117	6,977,966	7,838,598
ASIA					
Japan:					
Hokkaido	9,995	26,583	29,598	29,601	31,296
Chosen	625	1,109	1,822	d/	d/
Total	10,620	27,692	31,420		
OCEANIA					
Australia	3,021	5,706	5,878	e/ 6,614	e/ 6,614
Total world beet sugar f/	7,170,814	12,423,212	9,536,290	8,548,189	9,713,708
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA & WEST INDIES					
			Cane sugar (raw)		
United States	203,224	183,693	156,617	222,760	205,000
Hawaii	675,249	988,612	1,025,354	1,035,523	e/ 1,029,280
Puerto Rico	499,751	783,163	987,674	834,308	981,204
Virgin Islands	5,535	e/ 2,000	e/ 4,577	e/ 4,738	e/ 7,840

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1921-22 to 1925-26;
annual 1930-31 to 1933-34 - Contd.

Cane sugar (raw) contd.

Country	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34 preliminary
NORTH & CENTRAL AMERICA & WEST INDIES, CONTD.	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Central America:					
Guatemala	21,733 e/	44,628 e/	40,683 e/	34,552 e/	35,840
Nicaragua	14,457	---	---	---	---
Salvador	21,200	51,210	33,289	---	---
Mexico	179,150 e/	287,235 e/	256,020 e/	231,016 e/	209,437
West Indies (British)					
Antigua	13,340	5,574	21,463 e/	27,076 e/	22,400
Barbados	56,200	66,690	92,774 e/	107,544 e/	103,751
Jamaica	39,883	56,174	65,520 e/	62,008 e/	73,920
St. Christopher	13,985	13,464	22,365 e/	27,065 e/	24,640
Trinidad	66,483	110,402	109,310 e/	165,828 e/	140,000
Cuba	4,908,638	3,496,848	2,915,208	2,234,488	2,593,314
Dominican Republic	281,846	394,609	493,325 e/	436,266 e/	420,000
Haiti	10,158 e/	21,068 e/	23,461 e/	28,338 e/	29,120
West Indies (French):					
Gardeloupe	32,674	20,805 e/	39,199 e/	40,473 e/	41,440
Martinique	33,573 e/	42,029 e/	50,579 e/	52,455 e/	52,640
Total North & Central American countries & West Indies report- ing all years	7,041,422	6,517,041	6,304,134	5,542,445	5,969,826
EUROPE AND ASIA					
Spain	8,738 e/	25,008 e/	28,373 e/	21,683 e/	23,148
India h/	3,247,300	3,604,000	4,446,000	5,246,080	5,675,040
Formosa	471,748	878,841	1,090,249	697,088	666,681
Japan	91,509	85,676	122,907	88,668	119,802
Java i/	2,113,004	3,095,270	2,820,721	2,544,633	306,265
Philippine Islands	584,895	958,032	1,100,703	1,282,782	1,456,000
Total European and Asiatic countries reporting all years k/	5,932,859	7,688,795	8,508,250	7,598,202	7,090,936
SOUTH AMERICA					
Argentina	288,008	420,854	381,914	383,854	348,250
Brazil	904,456	1,032,737	1,137,054	1,070,000	1,000,000
British Guiana	112,297	141,230	166,470 e/	151,200 e/	145,600
Dutch Guiana	12,469	20,744 e/	22,566 e/	21,812 e/	20,160
Ecuador	17,603	23,203 e/	27,214 e/	15,970 e/	20,000
Peru	354,567	470,000	450,644	427,566	430,000
Venezuela	21,423 e/	21,999 e/	22,609 e/	26,123 e/	22,400
Total South America	1,710,823	2,130,872	2,208,471	2,096,525	1,986,410

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: Production in specified countries, average 1921-22 to 1925-26;
annual 1930-31 to 1933-34 - contd.

Country	Cane sugar (raw) contd.				
	Average 1921-22 to 1925-26	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34 preliminary
AFRICA	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Egypt	100,264	134,260	162,472	187,704	190,000
Mauritius	243,069	243,564	180,788	272,511	252,400
Union of South Africa ..	182,420	393,205	325,899	358,905	390,500
Portuguese East Africa...	53,219	e/ 85,421	e/ 79,098	e/ 106,000	e/ 95,000
Reunion	52,015	e/ 55,572	e/ 47,312	e/ 59,868	e/ 70,000
Madagascar	2,168	5,181	7,496	9,370	---
Total African coun- tries reporting all years	630,987	912,022	795,569	984,988	997,900
OCEANIA					
Australia	411,638	599,899	676,183	598,634	720,000
Fiji	71,984	103,190	89,300	146,100	137,000
Total Oceania	483,622	703,089	765,483	744,734	857,000
Total cane sugar, produc- ing countries report- ing all years	15,799,713	17,951,822	18,581,907	16,966,892	16,902,072
Estimated world total, cane sugar f/	16,610,000	19,107,000	19,964,000	18,540,000	18,670,000
Total world cane & beet sugar production in countries reporting all years	22,970,527	30,375,034	28,118,197	25,515,081	26,615,780
Estimated world total cane & beet sugar f/	23,781,000	31,530,000	29,500,000	27,088,000	28,383,000

Official sources, International Institute of Agriculture and Sugar Associations estimates except as otherwise stated. Figures are for the crop years 1921-22 to 1933-34 for the countries in which the sugar-harvesting season begins in the fall months and is completed during the following calendar year, except in certain cane-sugar producing countries where the season begins in May or June and is completed in the same calendar year. Production in these countries is for the calendar year 1921-to 1933.

a/ Too small to report. b/ No sugar produced. c/ Includes Turkey in Asia.
d/ The manufacture of beet sugar by the Japan Sugar Company in Chosen has been discontinued, according to trade reports. e/ Unofficial estimate. f/ Exclusive of production in minor producing countries for which no statistics are available, and which do not enter into the world trade. g/ Restricted crop in accordance with the Chadbourne Sugar Agreement. h/ The figures quoted for India are for the production of gur, a low grade of sugar polarizing between 65 degrees and 75 degrees. Practically the entire crop is consumed within the country. i/ All grades of sugar reduced to terms of head sugar, a grade of sugar which contains at least 96.5 percent sucrose. Figures for Java are for the calendar years 1922 to 1934. j/ Unofficial estimate of centrifugal sugar only, which usually accounts for about 90 percent of the total production. k/ Figures for the Philippine Islands are excluded from this total as the estimates quoted for the last 3 years are not comparable with the earlier years.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW): Stocks and carry-over in specified countries at the beginning of the sugar campaigns, 1930 to 1933

Country	Date	1930	1931	1932	1933 preliminary
		<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
United States, all ports	Sept. 1	518,067	604,997	582,892	500,522
Canada	" 12	92,983	92,325	38,558	51,199
Cuba, all ports and interior	Jan. 1 <u>a/</u>	1,543,256	1,847,770	1,810,686	1,173,791
Europe:					
Germany	Sept. 1	342,458	818,920	822,650	360,236
Czechoslovakia ..	Oct. 1	65,639	255,989	160,080	111,530
Poland	Sept. 1	175,453	291,072	194,673	189,167
Belgium	Sept. 1	67,552	93,688	72,715	62,573
Hungary	Sept. 1	15,975	52,117	30,009	43,732
Yugoslavia	Sept. 1	35,604	39,890	38,600	40,000
Italy	July 31	67,375	117,592	141,976	137,788
France	Sept. 1	234,432	339,230	241,627	265,210
England	Sept. 1	270,709	241,382	233,151	356,615
Netherlands	Sept. 1	112,328	176,428	146,830	166,319
Sweden	Sept. 1	97,373	128,443	104,362	107,837
Austria	Sept. 1	13,926	33,585	7,715	15,798
Total Europe		1,498,824	2,583,336	2,194,388	1,856,805
Java	Apr. 1 <u>a/</u>	758,391	1,801,358	2,791,727	2,696,052
Philippine Islands					
Stocks at ship- ping ports	Nov. 1	3,360	5,600	10,080	8,960
Peru	Jan. 1 <u>a/</u>	57,120	42,740	<u>b/</u> 33,000	<u>b/</u> 11,000
Total above coun- tries		4,472,001	6,983,126	7,461,331	6,298,329

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources, F. O. Licht's Monthly Report, Magdeburg and Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal.

a/ Figures refer to the years 1931 to 1934.

b/ Calculated.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW): Visible supply in specified countries on
June 1, 1932-1934

Country	1932	1933	1934
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Germany	1,341,166	876,709	809,405
Czechoslovakia...	484,981	349,378	266,640
Austria.....	67,548	67,928	58,559
Hungary.....	64,764	76,301	72,730
France.....	484,062	481,165	427,852
Belgium.....	127,865	159,351	140,372
Netherlands.....	220,668	232,085	305,114
Sweden.....	159,257	208,212	239,464
Poland.....	318,643	322,331	253,780
Italy.....	219,720	216,215	191,122
Spain.....	287,224	266,124	206,744
England <u>a/</u>	271,268	<u>b/</u> 465,171	<u>b/</u> 388,010
Total Europe...	4,047,166	3,720,970	3,359,792
Java.....	1,772,772	2,637,716	2,601,428
U.S., all ports..	712,521	588,684	728,214
Cuba, all ports..	3,513,662	3,160,175	2,768,764
Total.....	10,046,121	10,107,545	9,458,198

Compiled from F. O. Licht's Monthly Report, Magdeburg, June 30, 1934.

a/ Excluding the stocks of home-grown beet sugar. These have amounted on June 1, 1934 to 109,065 short tons against 74,326 short tons and 4,028 short tons on the same date of the two previous years. b/ Estimate.

SUGAR (RAW): Consumption in specified countries,
September 1 to May 31, 1934, compared with
the same period during the two
preceding seasons

Country	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	<u>Sept.-May</u>	<u>Sept.-May</u>	<u>Sept.-May</u>
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
Germany.....	1,096,616	1,124,905	1,145,182
Czechoslovakia..	310,457	293,093	293,220
Austria.....	164,507	141,811	145,415
Hungary.....	66,745	66,648	73,510
France.....	845,314	908,688	895,331
Belgium.....	179,332	179,777	186,600
Netherlands.....	269,331	259,494	249,847
Sweden.....	195,684	183,393	209,361
Poland.....	271,966	248,607	255,125
Italy.....	281,934	263,653	264,288
Spain.....	254,963	242,403	250,791
England <u>a/</u>	1,584,109	<u>b/</u> 1,440,706	<u>b/</u> 1,442,911
Total.....	5,520,958	5,353,178	5,411,581

Compiled from F. O. Licht's Monthly Report, Magdeburg, June 30, 1934,

a/ Excluding the consumption of home-grown beet sugar. b/ Estimate.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR (RAW): World consumption as estimated by Dr. Mikusch of Vienna,
1928-29 to 1932-33

Country	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Canada <u>a/</u>	471	496	514	481	<u>b/</u> 481
United States.....	7,235	6,952	6,684	6,542	6,605
Hawaii.....	22	22	22	22	22
Puerto Rico.....	55	55	55	55	55
Cuba <u>a/</u>	185	169	168	<u>b/</u> 165	<u>b/</u> 110
Haiti and San Domingo <u>a/</u> ...	32	31	32	31	<u>b/</u> 31
Other West Indies <u>a/</u>	56	51	54	<u>b/</u> 55	<u>b/</u> 55
Mexico.....	212	245	233	208	233
Central America <u>a/</u>	101	101	89	58	57
Argentina <u>c/</u>	386	386	424	380	<u>b/</u> 386
Brazil.....	<u>b/</u> 909	<u>b/</u> 909	<u>b/</u> 937	<u>b/</u> 926	<u>b/</u> 926
Peru <u>c/</u>	65	63	67	66	<u>b/</u> 66
Other South America <u>a/b/</u> ...	343	304	261	252	255
Total America <u>d/</u>	10,072	9,784	9,540	9,241	9,382
EUROPE					
Germany.....	1,866	1,824	1,863	1,650	1,657
Czechoslovakia.....	449	446	442	437	440
Austria.....	230	241	215	220	190
Hungary.....	128	126	126	103	97
France.....	1,124	1,150	1,300	1,122	1,160
Belgium.....	246	249	250	256	249
Netherlands.....	284	314	352	358	367
Great Britain.....	2,347	2,223	2,500	2,407	2,326
Poland.....	453	424	410	366	347
Russia <u>b/</u> <u>e/</u>	1,488	1,213	1,819	1,653	1,058
Denmark.....	218	205	213	217	215
Sweden.....	269	298	294	292	287
Italy.....	435	420	407	370	352
Spain.....	315	325	327	347	326
Other Europe <u>f/</u>	1,213	1,124	1,170	1,092	1,048
Total Europe.....	11,065	10,652	11,588	10,890	10,119
ASIA					
China, Hongkong <u>a/</u>	1,334	1,036	965	667	<u>b/</u> 628
British India.....	4,465	4,608	4,344	4,662	<u>b/</u> 5,690
Japan, Formosa.....	990	978	998	<u>a/</u> 1,066	<u>a/b/</u> 1,006
Java.....	373	437	455	443	440
Philippine Islands.....	-	-	41	57	<u>b/</u> 83
Others <u>a/</u>	626	701	620	543	<u>b/</u> 516
Total Asia <u>d/</u>	7,788	7,310	7,406	7,438	8,363
AFRICA					
Egypt.....	186	209	104	119	<u>b/</u> 165
Union of South Africa.....	201	205	191	191	186
Mauritius.....	7	11	12	<u>b/</u> 11	<u>b/</u> 11
Others <u>a/</u>	514	480	425	420	<u>b/</u> 405
Total Africa.....	908	905	732	741	767

Continued -

Foreign Crops and Markets

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR(RAW): World consumption as estimated by Dr. Mikusch of Vienna,
1928-29 to 1932-33, cont'd

Country	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
OCEANIA	<u>short tons</u>	<u>short tons</u>	<u>short tons</u>	<u>short tons</u>	<u>short tons</u>
Australia <u>a/</u>	375	354	355	367	374
Others <u>a/</u>	82	87	74	93	<u>b/</u> 88
Total Oceania	457	441	429	460	462
World total	30,290	29,592	29,695	28,770	28,993

a/ Calendar years, 1929 to 1933. b/ Estimated. c/ Sugar of all grades.
d/ Excluding dark sugars produced by primitive mills. e/ Includes Asiatic
territory. f/ Includes Turkish territory in Asia.

United StatesRecent sugar legislation.

Under the Sugar Act of May 9, 1934, sugar in the United States was made a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and subject to a processing tax "not greater than" the reduction by the President in the tariff rates. Quotas for supplying the American Market were fixed, to be applied to continental United States, the insular possessions and dependencies, Cuba, and other foreign countries. The Secretary of Agriculture was empowered to fix the amount to be imported from Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Philippines and the Virgin Islands, on the basis of "the most representative" 3-year average of imports for consumption during the period of 1925 to 1933 inclusive. The quotas for the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Cuba were determined by taking the average continental consumption of sugar for the years 1931 to 1933.

Consumption of Hawaiian sugar was placed on the basis of the years 1930 to 1932, the aggregate quotas for all sources being adjusted to the available total of 4,642,000 short tons (total consumption less the continental beet and cane quotas). According to official statements, the acceptance of the period 1931 to 1933 for all areas would involve a disproportionate reduction from the current level of production as between Hawaii on the one hand and Puerto Rico and the Philippines on the other. This is due to the circumstance that while Hawaiian production has been relatively steady for several years, the development of new production technique in Puerto Rico and the Philippines has resulted in a marked increase in sugar yields during the last 3 years. The practical effect of these quota provisions is to limit domestic output of both beet and cane sugar to the maximum yield of recent years and to provide that import quotas shall be adjusted as required to furnish the remaining supplies needed for domestic consumption.

SUGAR (RAW): Agricultural Adjustment Administration's
quota and estimated production (1933-34) for the
United States and off-shore producers.

Country	Agricultural Adjust- ment Administration's quota	Estimated production 1933-34	Difference between estimated production and official quotas
	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>	<u>Short tons</u>
United States-beet .	1,556,000	1,765,000	- 209,000
La. & Fla. - Cane...	261,000	a/ 205,000	+ 56,000
Hawaii	917,000	1,029,000	- 112,000
Puerto Rico	803,000	981,000	- 178,000
Philippines.....	1,015,000	1,456,000	- 441,000
Virgin Islands.....	5,000	8,000	- 3,000
Total United States	4,557,000	5,444,000	- 887,000
Cuba.....	1,902,000	2,593,000	- 691,000
Full duty countries	17,000		
Total.....	6,476,000	b/ 8,037,000	-1,578,000

a/ Louisiana only. b/ Excludes full duty countries.

Reduction in sugar duty

On May 9, 1934, a Presidential proclamation, effective June 8, reduced the United States duties on all sugar, making the full duty on 96° raws 1.875 cents and on Cubas 1.50 cents per pound. This action was taken in connection with the subjection of Cuban sugar to the processing tax applicable also to domestic and Insular American sugar under the recent law. Based on these figures, the new rates from 96° to 100° are shown in the following table

New rates of duty effective June 8, 1934

Degrees	Full duty	Cuba
	<u>Cents per pound</u>	<u>Cents per pound</u>
100	1.9875	1.5900
99	1.959375	1.5675
98	1.93125	1.5450
97	1.903125	1.5225
96	1.87500	1.50

Production and consumption

Total production of raw cane and beet sugar in the United States for the year beginning July 1, 1933, at 1,970,000 short tons, was a record figure and was about 17 percent above that of the previous year, the next largest crop. Production of raw sugar from the 1933 Louisiana sugar cane crop reached 205,000 short tons, a reduction of 18,000 short tons from the 1932 crop, but the second largest production since 1922. The record crop of 1,765,000 short tons of raw beet sugar was produced this year, an increase of 306,000 short tons over the 1932 crop. Sugar brought in from the insular areas shows a gradual increase since 1928-29. The calculated total amount

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

of sugar available for consumption in the United States in 1932-33 shows a decrease of about 40,000 short tons from 1931-32. The per capita consumption figure of 102.3 pounds for 1932-33 is the smallest since that of 100.5 pounds for 1923-24.

Prices

By June 1934, the New York wholesale price of raw 96 degree centrifugal sugar had reached the low average of 2.9 cents per pound. That figure is one of the lowest since February 1933. The price of raw sugar was low during the whole of 1933, but there was a slight recovery as compared with 1932. This is the first time since 1927, when the average was 4.7 cents per pound, that the annual average price for raw sugar has shown an increase over the previous year. The average for the whole year was next to the smallest of recent years. New York quotations have shown a steady upward trend from January to September 1933, when prices started on a downward tendency. It is probable that this large difference between maximum and minimum prices of sugar was the result of fluctuation in the value of the dollar rather than of special conditions of supply and demand.

UNITED STATES: Average wholesale price per pound of raw (96° centrifugal) sugar, by months, New York, 1929 to 1934.

Month	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	<u>cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Jan.	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.2
Feb.	3.7	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.3
Mar.	3.7	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.1
Apr.	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.6	3.1	2.8
May.....	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8
June.....	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.4	2.9
July.....	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.5	
Aug.	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.5	
Sept.....	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.1	3.6	
Oct.....	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	
Nov.....	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.2	
Dec.....	3.8	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.2	
Average..	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.2	

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Sugar production, trade, and supply available for consumption in continental United States, 1909-1933

Year Beginning July	In terms of raw sugar						Available for consumption f/ Total Per capita
	Production a/ Short tons	Brought in from in sular pos- sessions b/ Short tons	Imports as sugar c/ Short tons	Domestic exports as sugar d/ Short tons	Exports in e/ other forms Short tons		
Average	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Pounds
1909-1913	957,491	1,004,493	2,063,427	45,502	17,317	3,967,591	84.0
1914-1920	1,102,153	1,072,288	2,847,475	547,406	46,538	4,428,072	86.0
1921-1925	1,187,797	1,495,517	3,854,633	449,240	23,203	6,064,804	108.0
1913-14.....	1,083,944	936,376	2,463,252	37,190	11,892	4,439,489	91.3
1914-15.....	1,022,828	1,098,314	2,529,963	302,641	13,585	4,334,878	87.9
1915-16.....	1,078,407	1,102,057	2,689,067	882,864	12,213	3,974,453	79.4
1916-17.....	1,193,107	1,203,938	2,527,984	676,752	29,211	4,219,066	83.2
1917-18.....	1,068,437	975,684	2,344,816	305,429	46,131	4,037,377	78.5
1918-19.....	1,102,421	1,073,944	2,799,962	568,566	36,747	4,371,013	83.8
1919-20.....	903,060	975,755	3,012,955	776,502	98,386	4,316,862	91.1
1920-21.....	1,346,611	1,076,342	3,225,279	319,589	29,491	5,242,352	97.6
1921-22.....	1,424,726	1,340,867	3,940,777	1,085,349	31,397	5,589,624	102.5
1922-23.....	1,021,360	1,255,049	4,063,205	412,196	12,568	5,899,849	106.6
1923-24.....	1,111,898	1,274,370	3,436,955	152,883	24,617	5,646,223	100.5
1924-25.....	1,260,000	1,645,319	3,931,282	273,470	22,436	6,540,695	114.7
1925-26.....	1,121,000	1,981,482	3,395,947	325,304	24,993	6,647,627	114.9
1926-27.....	1,011,000	1,689,347	3,963,997	124,555	26,303	6,518,486	111.1
1927-28.....	1,246,000	2,051,659	3,415,330	115,563	29,333	6,563,090	110.4
1928-29.....	1,273,000	1,974,899	4,115,601	139,324	51,094	7,192,232	119.2
1929-30.....	1,294,000	2,377,787	2,823,173	37,092	43,320	6,364,543	104.0
1930-31.....	1,482,000	2,603,735	2,416,598	77,131	33,026	6,391,976	103.4
1931-32.....	1,400,000	2,813,113	2,321,028	59,595	28,522	6,446,024	103.5
1932-33.....	1,682,000	3,076,472	1,710,913	44,465	19,269	6,405,651	102.3
1933-34.....	1,970,000	g/	g/	g/	g/	g/	g/
In terms of refined sugar h/							
1921-22.....	1,325,906	1,260,894	3,636,397	1,009,377	29,182	5,234,638	96.0
1922-23.....	930,625	1,161,351	3,805,745	383,439	11,682	5,522,600	99.8
1923-24.....	1,034,615	1,198,777	3,214,833	142,217	22,943	5,283,115	94.0
1924-25.....	1,172,000	1,547,587	3,674,563	254,391	20,911	6,118,848	107.5
1925-26.....	1,043,000	1,859,332	3,634,323	303,073	23,298	6,210,284	107.4
1926-27.....	941,000	1,588,981	3,714,054	115,865	24,514	6,102,656	104.0
1927-28.....	1,159,000	1,930,732	3,196,443	107,704	27,805	6,150,666	103.5
1928-29.....	1,184,000	1,858,331	3,851,311	129,846	29,726	6,734,070	111.6
1929-30.....	1,204,000	2,239,140	2,641,709	81,167	40,375	5,963,307	97.5
1930-31.....	1,379,000	2,451,611	2,261,187	71,284	30,781	5,989,133	96.9
1931-32.....	1,302,000	2,648,129	2,171,822	55,541	26,532	6,039,888	97.0
1932-33.....	1,565,000	2,899,241	1,600,963	41,439	17,959	6,005,806	95.9
1933-34.....	1,833,000	g/	g/	g/	g/	g/	g/

Continued -

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Sugar production, trade, and supply available for consumption in continental United States, 1909-1933, Cont'd

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Trade figures, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Beet and cane sugar only. b/ Duty free, from Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands (Virgin Islands included 1917 and subsequently). c/ No account taken of sugar imported in other forms. Imports from the Philippine Islands and imports through Hawaiian and Puerto Rican customs districts excluded, reexports deducted. d/ Shipments to Hawaii and Puerto Rico included. Direct exports to foreign countries from Hawaii and Puerto Rico excluded. e/ Sugar used in the manufacture of other commodities for export on which drawback was paid. f/ No account taken of stocks at the beginning or end of year. g/ Not available. h/ Raw sugar converted to refined by multiplying by the following factors: Cuba and Hawaii, 0.9358; Puerto Rico, 0.9393; Philippines, 0.95; all others (Santo Domingo, British West Indies, Louisiana, etc.), 0.932.

UNITED STATES: Exports of refined sugar, years 1928-29 to 1933-34 a/

Country to which exported	Year ended June 30					
	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Prel. Tons
United Kingdom	23,507	25,224	23,111	23,613	21,480	30,210
Irish Free State ..	39	25	6	105	1,371	2,470
Belgium	493	491	686	610	798	656
Germany	182	31	6	5	0	24
France	1,526	1,347	1,636	569	586	535
Norway	14,394	5,733	1,735	2,612	3,072	4,055
Greece	140	46	28	560	0	b/
Netherlands	4,839	5,435	4,689	4,341	4,616	4,448
Other Europe	1,243	1,336	1,781	1,458	588	555
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,342	301	2,331	1,501	455	3,179
Panama	2,439	3,146	3,958	5,041	3,234	3,548
Cuba	125	73	45	20	26	20
Other West Indies ..	5,462	4,888	5,286	3,642	1,916	2,882
Mexico	4,818	4,324	747	236	244	224
Canada	6,501	3,637	2,295	1,222	592	1,147
Argentina	940	452	388	3	13	230
Uruguay	25,647	5,966	6,643	2,590	89	2,911
Colombia	13,396	6,107	4,740	292	84	75
Other South Amer- ican countries...	3,265	1,292	993	420	198	528
British Africa	12,147	6,474	6,110	3,793	478	856
French Africa	619	110	25	8	1	15
Other countries	3,813	2,184	2,979	1,432	871	1,239
Total exports	127,877	78,622	70,218	54,073	40,712	59,807

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, January and June issues, 1930-1933, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Tons of 2,000 pounds. b/ Less than 1,000 pounds.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

Cuba

The monthly average price of raw 96 degree sugar at Havana remained below 1 cent per pound from December 1931 to May 1933, when prices advanced above 1 cent per pound and continued at this level, with the exception of a slight set-back in November and December 1933, until April 1934. Although the April 1934 average of .92 cent per pound is the lowest for the first 6 months of 1934, it represents an advance of 3.4 percent over April 1933 figures. The average price per pound for the calendar year 1933 was 0.25 cent above the 1932 and 1.21 cents under the 1928 average.

The steady decline in recent years in sugar exports from Cuba brought the total for 1933 down to a point 49.6 percent below that of 1929. In the same period of time, exports to the United States, the chief buyer, dropped off 62.7 percent. As against 1932 figures, the 1933 record of total exports shows a decrease of 5.4 percent. To the United States there were shipped 1,586,000 short tons in 1933 against 1,881,000 short tons in 1932, a decrease of 15.6 percent. To other destinations, principally United Kingdom, France and Canada, the exports amounted to 1,149,000 short tons, an increase of 13.8 percent over 1932 figures. Increased production in the United States and insular possessions has been a factor in the reduced Cuban imports. Sugar stocks in Cuba on January 1, 1934, approximated 1,174,000 short tons while on the same date last year, 1,811,000 short tons were on hand.

CUBA: Prices per pound of raw centrifugal sugar, 96 degree polarization, Havana, by months, 1928-1934.

Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
Jan.	2.454	1.761	1.640	1.156	.910	.539	1.020
Feb.	2.199	1.675	1.532	1.088	.731	.553	1.306
Mar.	2.414	1.666	1.537	1.068	.559	.786	1.072
Apr.	2.375	1.609	1.424	1.111	.487	.887	.917
May.	2.389	1.540	1.200	.992	.499	.871	1.021
June.	2.307	1.489	1.156	1.107	.572	1.206	1.117
July.	2.223	1.821	1.051	1.264	.841	1.231	
Aug.	2.127	1.800	.996	1.199	.874	1.209	
Sept.	2.019	1.922	.934	1.188	.912	1.351	
Oct.	1.913	1.968	1.081	1.186	.860	1.136	
Nov.	1.877	1.700	1.186	1.135	.797	.927	
Dec.	1.919	1.711	1.082	.902	.611	.970	
Average...	2.186	1.722	1.301	1.116	.721	.974	

Revista Azucarera de Cuba (formerly H. A. Himely) Havana (weekly); Santa Maria's Report of Cuban Sugar Production; Commercial Attache Albert F. Nufer, Havana, Cuba.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

CUBA: Exports of sugar by countries of destination, 1928-1933

Country	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 a/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
RAW SUGAR						
United States	3,036,018	3,950,348	2,216,065	1,974,082	1,394,107	1,586,139
Canada	41,068	32,210	12,613	5,986	22,440	41,397
United Kingdom	863,704	857,478	784,614	571,337	730,564	854,328
France	90,737	149,727	112,715	48,041	103,236	140,877
Other Europe	101,048	84,287	77,955	17,894	64,488	13,217
Japan	-	6,500	-	-	3,346	-
China	15,029	31,023	21,757	-	19,758	19,042
South America	435	390	7,724	3,043	4,519 b/	14,334
Other countries	3,384	23,881	49,596	6,747	58,466	65,974
Total raw sugar	4,151,423	5,135,844	3,283,039	2,627,130	2,400,924	2,735,308
REFINED SUGAR						
United States	221,295	308,980	298,264	368,589	487,230	
Canada	11,412	19,870	7,186	5,909	42	
United Kingdom	1,202	539	5,778	-	1,157	
Spain	1,436	183	153	29	22	
Canary Islands	115	3	-	9	5	
Other Europe	15	11	55	-	220	
South America	556	775	1,725	30	62	
Other countries	1,799	514	2,133	1,125	365	
Total refined sugar	237,830	330,875	315,294	375,691	489,103	c/
Total raw and refined sugar	4,389,253	5,466,719	3,598,333	3,002,821	2,890,027	2,735,308

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from Comercio Exterior, Cuba; Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal, February 1, 1934.

a/ As reported by the National Export Corporation. These figures include both raw and refined sugar.

b/ Includes exports to Central America.

c/ Included with raw sugar.

Java and Madura

In Java and Madura, with cane acreage limited by agreement, and a poor market in India, the preliminary estimate of production for this season is placed at only 606,000 short tons against 2,821,000 short tons in 1931-32, the first season in which the terms of the Plan were made effective. Production in 1930-31 was placed at 3,095,000 short tons. From 1928 to 1931, nearly half of the Java crop was exported to British India. Increased production in that country, however, has tended to force Java sugar into other markets, a fact which has strengthened interest in crop control.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

JAVA AND MADURA: Exports of raw sugar by countries of destination,
1927 - 1933

Country to which exported	Year ended December 31						
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933 <u>a/</u>
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
British India..	895,704	1,200,180	1,101,307	1,190,708	665,484	416,154	388,954
Japan.....	464,872	275,768	243,176	264,410	183,479	33,657	200,053
Hong Kong.....	209,783	299,946	291,668	412,705	391,808	268,013	212,601
British Malayab/	118,899	128,169	131,829	126,202	114,539	111,963	107,141
China.....	191,657	371,320	364,037	321,694	183,344	120,089	109,332
United Kingdom.	11,657	13,506	17,137	<u>c/</u>	34,913	322,976	<u>c/</u>
Other countries	309,523	538,360	531,505	153,210	165,610	395,611	251,058
Total.....	2,202,095	2,827,249	2,680,659	2,468,929	1,739,177	1,668,463	1,269,145

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Compiled from Jaaroverzicht van den In-en Uitvoer Van Nederlandsch-Indie, 1927-1932; Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journals, December 1 and 29, 1932, January 26, March 2, June 1, 1933 and March 8, 1934.

a/ Unofficial. b/ Includes Penang and Singapore. c/ If any, included in "Other countries".

Soviet Russia a/

The outstanding features of the Soviet sugar-beet situation in recent years have been (1) a large increase in beet acreage, (2) a decline in yields which more than offset the acreage gain, and (3) decreased production of sugar in 1932 and 1933 as compared with the preceding two years and the pre-war period.

The area devoted to sugar beets in the Soviet Union was doubled between 1929 and 1932. The large 1932 acreage, however, was still some 300,000 acres below the government plan for the year, indicating the strong expansionist trend of the government policy. Even prior to the recent vast expansion Soviet Russia had the largest sugar beet acreage in the world but due to lower yields she occupied a place **inferior** to Germany in production of beets. During the pre-war period also, Russian yields were low, but during the rapid acreage expansion of recent years, sugar beet yields fell still lower. It appears, therefore, that while one of the objectives of the first Five-Year Plan, the increase of the sugar beet acreage, was more than fulfilled, the other and equally important objective of a substantial increase in yields did not materialize. The yields during the whole period of the first Five-Year Plan, except the bumper year 1930, were lower than in 1928 when the Plan was promulgated. As a result, beet production was greatly below the goal set by the first Five-Year Plan.

a/ Prepared by L. Volin, Foreign Agricultural Service.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

The low yields cannot be attributed, as is partly the case in Russian cotton, to a shift of beet cultivation into new regions with different climatic conditions. For beet growing has remained concentrated as before the war, in the Ukraine, predominantly in its western part, and the more northern Central Black Soil region a/. In 1932, 76 percent of the Russian beet acreage was in Ukraine and 19 percent in the Central Black Soil region. Before the war the proportion was about the same. Of course, it is likely that as a result of the large acreage expansion, inferior land was devoted to beet cultivation. What is probably even more important, however, is the far-reaching change in Russian farm organization which coincided with the large expansion of the beet acreage. For beet-growing, in the Soviet Union, as well as grain farming, has been passing since 1929-30 from small-scale individualistic peasant agriculture which predominated after the agrarian revolution of 1917, to new forms of government-controlled collective farming. (See an article on the Soviet Agrarian Policy in the issue of "Foreign Crops and Markets", August 14, 1933.)

Whereas in 1929 collectives accounted for only 3 percent of the Russian beet acreage, in 1932 their share increased to 70 percent. The collectives, of course, replaced through amalgamation the numerous individual peasant holdings. Moreover, the better-to-do peasant farmers, the so-called "kulaki" were "liquidated" during the process of mass collectivization in pursuance of the Soviet government's policy. The large and rapid increase of the sugar beet acreage was thus predominantly a result of the expansion of collective sowings b/. Qualitative results of this initial period of collectivization, however, have not kept up with the expanding enterprise, hence the very low yields. Climatic conditions, of course, had an important effect on variations in yields. Poor farming in the collectives and state farms, due to such factors as shortage of draft power, poor organization and inefficient management, lack of interest on the part of the growers, unsatisfactory living conditions in the state farms and consequent shortage and large turnover of labor, all contributed to depressing the yields, never high, to a very low level. Weeds and pest infestation damaged the crop. The beets delivered to the factories were frequently not properly cleaned, etc. There were considerable harvesting and transportation losses and stealing of beets. Delay in harvesting retarded transportation of beets, due to the poor condition of roads in the autumn with resulting shortages and interruption of factory production.

The Soviet government finally called a halt on further acreage expansion and proclaimed the need of concentrating on improvement of the quality of cultivation and increase of yields. The plan for sugar-beet acreage in 1933 was reduced from over 4,100,000 acres to less than 3,000,000 acres, or a smaller acreage than was planted in 1932. To stimulate the interest of the growers, a/ Recently sub-divided into the Kursk and Voronezh regions. b/ In addition to collectives and individual peasant holdings there are state farms, operated by the Soviet Government with hired labor. These farms accounted in 1932 for about a sixth of the total Russian beet acreage and showed about 10 percent increase in area planted over 1929.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

a decree of July 1, 1932 doubled the quantity of sugar to which the growers were entitled from the state sugar factories under the contracts for the delivery of beets a/. The management of collectives was required to distribute not less than 70 percent of this additional sugar among the peasants who took actual part in beet growing and harvesting. Similarly, not less than half of the sugar beet pulp and molasses obtained by the collectives as a result of the delivery of beets was to be distributed among the actual beet workers.

The 1933 acreage plan was fulfilled and the yields were better than in the bottom year 1932, when climatic conditions were unfavorable, but they were still very low except in sections where a higher level of organization was achieved. The harvest was again delayed. Thus the digging of the beets in the principal regions was supposed to have been completed by November 1, but, by October 25, the plan was fulfilled only to the extent of 70 percent b/. The state farms were particularly backward in beet digging, with only 58 percent of the plan fulfilled.

A somewhat larger acreage plan was announced for 1934 and was fulfilled during the spring planting campaign. While it was reported that the beets this year were planted earlier and better than in preceding years, the dry spring in central and southern regions is likely to have an unfavorable effect on yields. Instances of weed and pest infestation and poor cultivation were reported in the Soviet press.

After exceeding the pre-war level in 1930 and 1931, sugar production by the Soviet State industry dropped sharply in 1932 to a little over 900,000 tons and was below the output of any recent year since 1926 (see table on next page). Although production increased in 1933 to 1,200,000 short tons, it was still 200,000 short tons below the 1914 level. It represented only half of the sugar output contemplated by the first Five-year Plan for 1932-33. At the same time the Soviet Union remained on a net export basis, although exports in 1932 and 1933, largely to Persia and other oriental countries, were small compared with the large 1931 figure c/. They were also smaller than the 1914 exports of 141,000 short tons. Since, however, population of the Soviet Union increased between 1914 and 1932 by nearly a fifth, according to official Soviet statistics, an output such as that of 1932 or 1933 was bound to result in smaller per capita consumption of sugar than represented even by the low figures of the prewar period.

The second Five-year Plan for the period ending in 1937 which was officially approved last winter, specifies as its goal the production of 2,756,000 short tons of sugar. This quantity is only 14 percent above a similar goal of the first Five-year Plan, which specified 2,425,000 short tons as the minimum production in 1932-33.

a/ Economic Life, July 3, 1932.

b/ Pravda, November 3, 1933.

c/ All foreign trade operations in the Soviet Union are a monopoly of the Soviet government.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SOVIET RUSSIA: Sugar beet acreage and production, 1913 and 1928-1934,
and beet sugar production, 1914 and 1921-1933

Year	Sugar Beets		Beet sugar (sand sugar)			
	Area	Production	Year	Production	Year	Production
	Million acres	Million short tons		Thousand short tons		Thousand short tons
1913.....	1.5	12.0	1914.....	1,422	1928....	1,346
1928.....	1.9	11.2	1921.....	55	1929....	1,056
1929.....	1.9	6.9	1922.....	205	1930....	1,642
1930.....	2.6	15.5	1923.....	210	1931....	1,681
1931.....	3.4	13.3	1924.....	399	1932.... <u>a/</u>	913
1932..... <u>b/</u> 3.8		7.2	1925.....	498	1933.... <u>c/</u>	1,300
1933.....	3.0	9.9	1926.....	1,151		
1934..... <u>d/</u> 3.1		---	1927.....	1,053		

Official Soviet sources. Beet sugar production from Statistical Yearbook of U.S.S.R. 1932. a/ "Pravda", February 11, 1934. b/ A considerable proportion of this area was not harvested, according to the International Institute of Agriculture. c/ International Institute of Agriculture. d/ Preliminary.

The beet sugar manufacturing industry is one of the oldest important industries of Russia, dating its origin to the early years of the 19th century. The sugar factories are located mainly in the Ukraine and to a lesser extent in the Central Black Soil region. Out of 183 factories producing so-called sand sugar, which were operated during the 1931-32 campaign, 148 were located in the Ukraine and they accounted for 81 percent of the total output; 28 were in the Central Black Soil region and were responsible for an additional 17 percent of the output. The Moscow region and North Caucasus had 2 sugar factories each; Western region, Siberia and Kirgizia 1 factory each a/. Only 3 new sugar factories have been constructed since the Revolution, 1 in North Caucasus, and 2 in the Ukraine b/. As a matter of fact, some of the old factories remaining since the pre-war period have not been operated during the post-war years, though in a number of cases their equipment was transferred to factories in operation c/.

The second Five-year Plan contemplates "construction of a large number of sugar factories", particularly in new regions, such as Siberia, Far East, etc. parallel with the development of beet growing in these sections d/.

a/ "The Geographical Distribution of the Foodstuffs Industry during the Second Five-Year Plan, 1932", page 82 (Russian). b/ Ibid., page 16.

c/ Statistical Review (Russian) September 1929, page 39. d/ Pravda, February 11, 1934.

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION. CONT'D

SOVIET RUSSIA: Foreign trade in sugar, raw and refined, 1914 and 1930-1933

	Exports	Imports
	Short tons	Short tons
1914.....	140,605	159
1930.....	112,291	342,662
1931.....	352,503	79
1932.....	83,908	45,753
1933.....	42,315	7,654

Official sources.

SUGAR: International trade, average 1925-1929, annual 1931 and 1932

Country	Calendar years					
	Average 1925-1929		1931		1932 <u>a/</u>	
	Exports Short tons	Imports Short tons	Exports Short tons	Imports Short tons	Exports Short tons	Imports Short tons
Principal exporting countries						
Cuba.....	5,032,658	525	3,002,821	20	2,890,028	---
Dutch East Indies...	2,380,762	3,634	1,739,182	2,985	<u>b/</u> 1,668,463	<u>b/</u> 141
Czechoslovakia.....	792,566	628	498,864	235	434,603	20
Philippine Islands..	612,260	2,398	829,957	1,601	1,120,563	777
Dominican Republic..	353,915	196	353,239	4	484,731	4
Peru.....	332,668	106	363,990	200	358,393	---
Poland.....	253,202	2,291	379,977	8,224	204,442	8,286
Mauritius.....	242,199 <u>c/</u>	3	197,100 <u>c/</u>	137	218,129 <u>c/</u>	6
Australia <u>c/</u>	179,533	911	305,667	6	245,073	9
Germany.....	174,357	92,758	390,677	14,411	89,606	27,507
Belgium.....	152,164	77,890	57,802	54,934	81,671	74,702
British Guiana.....	113,607	447	133,668	115	153,527	66
Russia.....	<u>c/</u> 105,024	57,858	352,503	78	83,908	45,753
Fiji.....	92,836	171	76,089	190	147,058	195
Hungary.....	90,488	417	57,756	135	19,158	56
Union of South Africa	82,951	10,307	183,127	2,956	166,813	2,824
Trinidad and Tobago.	72,520	1,564	95,336	46	94,936	40
Barbados.....	61,524	517	38,553	345	83,674	397
Reunion.....	54,035	26 <u>c/</u>	57,190 <u>c/</u>	1 <u>c/</u>	59,088 <u>c/</u>	1
Jamaica.....	49,676	1,081	49,609	46	43,106	6
Mozambique.....	37,906	93	83,310	67	70,202	70
Brazil.....	25,076	20	12,240	1	44,602	9
Formosa.....	13,346	18,109	16,488	2	47,177	0
Argentina.....	23,426	17,264	4,455	3,954	1,553	578
Madagascar.....	3,897	3,768	5,751	3,912	7,419	3,104
Total....	11,332,596	292,982	9,285,351	94,655	8,817,923	164,551
Principal importing countries						
United States <u>d/</u> ...	167,360	4,428,566	52,577	3,176,259	49,004	2,971,271
United Kingdom.....	105,263	2,135,293	119,068	2,048,880	341,419	2,667,325
British India.....	40,084	904,568 <u>e/</u>	29,308 <u>e/</u>	698,310 <u>e/</u>	436 <u>e/</u>	469,024
China.....	2,072	823,225	220	716,628	145	389,726

THE WORLD SUGAR SITUATION, CONT'D

SUGAR: International trade, average 1925-1929, annual 1931 and 1932 - Cont'd

Country	Calendar years					
	Average 1925-1929		1931		1932 <u>a/</u>	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Principal importing countries - Cont'd	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Canada.....	89,914	524,446	8,771	475,765	6,224	434,178
France.....	251,691	460,753	297,863	372,806	311,972	451,568
Japan.....	204,103	414,134	176,146	218,611	97,543	44,400
Netherlands.....	284,204	316,951	36,366	125,990	30,506	159,627
Switzerland.....	74	148,736	523	176,465	724	181,640
Chile.....	133	136,205	80	114,357	---	106,534
British Malaya.....	31,068	125,180	12,954	112,358	17,987	109,210
Morocco.....	0	121,576	0	152,888	0	158,446
Austria.....	663	114,983	147	44,282	293	21,013
Sweden.....	18	110,608	74	93,104	112	97,676
Irish Free State....	0	92,080	0	91,120	---	96,346
Finland.....	0	37,238	0	77,578	0	64,109
Portugal.....	102	86,255 <u>c/</u>	4	78,141 <u>c/</u>	5	68,566
Persia <u>f/</u>	99	82,505	0	47,973	---	---
New Zealand.....	739	81,102	997	85,056	1,155	86,108
Norway.....	0	79,493	0	89,839	0	81,381
Egypt.....	9,341	79,282	4,087	4,578	1,043	885
Italy.....	4,778	66,744	11,081	14,998	12,241	13,408
Greece..... <u>g/</u>	12	64,751	---	68,680	---	66,215
Algeria.....	151	63,315	106	80,869	45	78,913
Ceylon.....	1	61,046	0	79,750	0	57,670
Siam <u>h/</u>	1,648	46,472	10	43,114	12	45,938
Uruguay.....	0	43,221	---	<u>c/</u> 51,801	---	<u>c/</u> 47,688
Latvia.....	20	41,655	0	36,801	275	32,507
Denmark.....	3,148	29,841	192	49,850	234	48,373
Tunis.....	0	29,742	0	36,810	---	38,893
Lithuania.....	25	25,731	269	28,217	261	16,846
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	0	23,812	0	26,298	0	13,922
Yugoslavia.....	4,654	7,320	0	1,608	0	1,244
Gold Coast.....	0	5,584	0	4,239	---	---
Total.....	1,201,365	11,862,413	750,843	9,524,023	871,636	9,118,450

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, official sources except where otherwise noted. The following kinds and grades have been included under the head of sugar: brown, white, candied, caramel, chanaca (Peru), crystal cube, maple, muscovado, panela. The following have been excluded: "Candy" (meaning confectionery), confectionery, glucose, grape sugar, jaggery, molasses and sirups. a/ Preliminary. b/ Java and Madura only. c/ International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics. d/ Includes imports from Virgin Islands of the United States and Philippine Islands, but does not include shipments from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. e/ Sea Trade only since September 1931. f/ Year ended March 20 of following year except 1931, which is year ended June 21 of following year. g/ 3-year average. h/ Year ended March 31 of following year.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, annual 1931 - 1934

Crop and countries reported in 1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	Percentage 1934 is of 1933
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>Percent</u>
BARLEY					
Canada	3,768	3,758	3,658	a/ 3,556	97.2
United States.....	11,424	13,346	10,108	8,712	86.2
Europe, 13 count.	23,709	23,056	22,875	22,998	100.5
North Africa,					
5 countries.....	8,010	8,559	8,492	8,352	98.4
Asia, 2 countries.	3,255	3,231	3,225	3,128	97.0
Total, 22 count.	50,166	51,940	48,358	46,746	96.7
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China..	72,600	73,800	69,500		
OATS					
Canada.....	12,871	13,148	13,529	a/ 13,855	102.4
United States.....	40,084	441,425	36,704	33,348	90.9
Europe, 12 count.	31,026	30,295	30,167	29,656	98.3
North Africa,					
3 countries.....	689	598	581	609	104.8
Syria and Lebanon.	27	32	28	31	110.7
Total, 18 count.	84,697	85,498	81,009	77,499	95.7
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China.	98,300	98,900	94,200		
CORN					
Canada.....	132	130	137	149	108.8
United States.....	105,948	108,668	102,397	92,526	90.4
Europe, 6 count.	26,380	27,443	27,336	26,983	98.7
North Africa,					
3 countries.....	933	921	948	1,178	124.3
Turkey.....	903	830	865	568	65.7
Total, 12 count.	134,296	137,992	131,683	121,404	92.2
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, excluding Russia.	164,300	167,100	159,200		

Official sources.

a/ Intentions to plant.

FEED GRAINS: Production, annual 1931-1934

Crop and countries reported in 1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	Percent 1934 is of 1933
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>Percent</u>
BARLEY					
United States.....	198,543	302,042	156,988	125,155	79.7
Netherlands.....	3,274	2,498	2,311	4,363	188.8
Spain.....	90,724	132,565	100,005	129,161	129.2
Germany.....	138,622	147,647	159,287	133,700	83.9
Hungary.....	21,867	33,029	38,647	19,336	50.0
Yugoslavia.....	17,939	17,982	21,267	16,994	79.9
Bulgaria.....	15,860	14,102	16,528	12,037	72.8
Rumania.....	54,962	67,385	86,544	45,929	53.1
Finland.....	7,605	8,218	7,560	9,002	119.1
Total, 8 European countries.....	360,913	423,426	432,149	370,522	85.7
Morocco.....	59,030	47,146	50,408	63,842	126.7
Algeria.....	27,068	30,901	35,992	33,000	91.7
Tunis.....	8,268	15,616	7,349	6,889	93.7
Egypt.....	9,693	12,066	9,236	9,048	98.0
Total, 4 North African countries.....	104,059	105,729	102,985	112,779	109.5
Turkey.....	76,184	48,226	68,894	73,487	106.7
Japan.....	76,518	77,741	66,984	69,261	103.4
Chosen.....	41,361	43,861	43,014	47,165	109.7
Total, 3 Asiatic countries.....	194,563	169,828	178,892	189,913	106.2
Total, 16 countries.....	858,078	1,001,025	871,014	798,369	91.7
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia & China	1,444,000	1,597,000	1,417,000		
OATS					
United States.....	1,126,913	1,246,658	731,524	567,839	77.6
Netherlands.....	19,784	19,103	20,004	17,637	88.2
Spain.....	41,670	57,214	40,971	51,969	126.8
Germany.....	427,479	458,160	478,983	339,233	70.8
Hungary.....	13,368	21,756	24,637	14,674	59.6
Yugoslavia.....	18,242	18,548	25,563	19,635	76.8
Bulgaria.....	7,060	7,776	10,724	7,475	69.7
Rumania.....	46,175	44,276	55,556	45,470	81.8
Finland.....	46,135	46,122	41,226	49,328	119.7
Total, 8 European countries.....	619,913	672,955	697,664	545,421	78.2
Morocco.....	1,654	1,267	1,883	2,618	139.0
Tunis.....	2,273	1,929	689	1,102	159.9
Turkey.....	8,113	9,681	11,712	13,779	117.6
Total, 12 countries.....	1,758,866	1,931,490	1,443,472	1,130,759	78.3

Continued -

FEED GRAINS: Production, annual 1931-1934, cont'd.

Crop and countries reported in 1934	1931	1932	1933	1934	Percent 1934 is of 1933
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia and China.....	3,210,000	3,551,000	3,011,000		
CORN					
United States.....	2,588,509	2,906,873	2,343,883	2,113,137	90.2
Bulgaria.....	34,988	41,511	41,063	20,896	50.9
Tunis.....	197	217	256	236	92.2
Turkey.....	21,904	16,810	17,716	10,314	58.2
Total, 4 countries	2,645,598	2,965,411	2,402,918	2,144,583	89.2
Estimated Northern Hemisphere total, exclusive of Russia.....	3,676,000	4,093,000	3,375,000		

Official sources.

CANADA: Production of tree fruits, average 1928-1932, annual 1933 and 1934.

Fruit and Province	Average 1928-1932	1933	1934 a/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples -			
Nova Scotia.....	3,780	7,414	4,200
Ontario.....	2,382	3,207	963
Quebec.....	528	918	486
New Brunswick.....	102	195	90
British Columbia....	4,128	4,648	4,715
Total.....	10,920	16,382	10,454
Pears -			
Ontario.....	214	297	223
British Columbia....	144	162	165
Other provinces.....	5	12	8
Total.....	363	471	396
Peaches -			
Ontario.....	686	744	337
British Columbia....	64	52	101
Total.....	750	796	438

Compiled in the Foreign Agricultural Service from official sources.

a/ July 1 estimate.

APPLES: United States exports by countries, July to June,
1931-32 to 1933-34

Country	Average 1926-27: to 1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	1,000 bushels	Per cent	1,000 bushels	Per cent	1,000 bushels	Per cent	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United Kingdom ..	8,344.3:	50.6:	9,158.9:	51.1:	5,662.2:	41.2:	3,438.3:	28.0
Germany	2,466.2:	15.0:	2,208.1:	12.3:	2,947.7:	21.4:	3,215.6:	26.2
Netherlands	1,439.9:	8.7:	1,449.3:	8.1:	1,823.8:	13.3:	1,822.8:	14.9
France	284.1:	1.7:	2,013.0:	11.3:	1,021.1:	7.4:	1,286.7:	10.5
Belgium	506.4:	3.1:	651.9:	3.7:	549.0:	4.0:	867.8:	7.1
Sweden	478.2:	2.9:	468.8:	2.6:	461.2:	3.4:	221.9:	1.8
Norway	158.7:	1.0:	131.9:	.7:	90.6:	.7:	48.9:	.4
Denmark	387.2:	2.4:	469.9:	2.6:	135.7:	1.0:	214.6:	1.8
Finland	71.2:	.4:	37.3:	.2:	75.8:	.5:	41.1:	.3
Poland and Danzig:	6.0:	-- :	104.4:	.6:	20.1:	.1:	108.8:	.9
Other Europe	35.1:	.2:	41.3:	.2:	46.2:	.3:	15.3:	.1
Total Europe ..	14,177.3:	86.0:	16,734.8:	93.4:	12,833.4:	93.3:	11,281.8:	92.0
Canada	789.8:	4.8:	326.2:	1.8:	154.4:	1.1:	73.1:	.6
Mexico	92.1:	.5:	3.7:	-- :	21.1:	.2:	12.6:	.1
Cuba	96.6:	.6:	48.2:	.3:	42.8:	.3:	37.7:	.3
Brazil	179.7:	1.1:	126.7:	.7:	127.8:	.9:	90.9:	.7
Argentina	635.4:	3.9:	190.3:	1.1:	163.5:	1.2:	220.5:	1.8
Panama	a/ 23.6:	.1:	34.6:	.2:	37.6:	.3:	33.1:	.3
Philippines	a/ 93.4:	.6:	104.5:	.6:	103.5:	.7:	77.5:	.6
China	a/ 32.3:	.2:	40.2:	.2:	28.9:	.2:	44.4:	.4
Hong Kong	a/ 30.0:	.2:	50.0:	.3:	40.6:	.3:	50.3:	.4
British India	a/ 5.3:	-- :	38.5:	.2:	25.0:	.2:	39.6:	.3
Egypt	a/ 60.1:	.4:	27.6:	.1:	30.8:	.2:	32.0:	.3
Others	261.3:	1.6:	196.3:	1.1:	144.5:	1.1:	268.2:	2.2
Total	16,476.9:	100.0:	17,921.6:	100.0:	13,753.9:	100.0:	12,261.7:	100.0
Total by months :	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
July	216.6:	1.3:	488.3:	2.7:	457.4:	3.3:	130.2:	1.1
August	446.7:	2.7:	553.6:	3.1:	413.2:	3.0:	490.1:	4.0
September	881.4:	5.3:	1,401.4:	7.8:	1,084.3:	7.9:	435.3:	3.5
October	2,786.1:	16.9:	2,944.5:	16.4:	2,788.4:	20.3:	1,433.0:	11.7
November	3,509.4:	21.3:	3,006.1:	16.7:	2,916.1:	21.2:	1,695.0:	13.8
December	2,154.3:	13.1:	1,521.6:	8.5:	1,144.5:	8.3:	1,895.8:	15.5
January	2,170.7:	13.2:	2,682.5:	15.0:	1,766.1:	12.8:	2,556.3:	20.8
February	1,777.9:	10.8:	2,628.2:	14.7:	1,422.2:	10.3:	2,165.9:	17.7
March	1,610.2:	9.8:	1,558.9:	8.7:	1,218.2:	8.9:	1,029.1:	8.4
April	645.1:	3.9:	584.3:	3.3:	346.5:	2.5:	387.0:	3.1
May	175.3:	1.1:	370.1:	2.1:	146.1:	1.1:	35.4:	.3
June	103.2:	.6:	182.1:	1.0:	50.9:	.4:	8.6:	.1
Total bushels...	16,476.9:	100.0:	17,921.6:	100.0:	13,753.9:	100.0:	12,261.7:	100.0

Compiled by the Foreign Agricultural Service from official records of the Bureau
of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Boxes only, barrels negligible.

WOOL: Exports from South America, October-June, 1932-33 and 1933-34

Destination	Argentina		Uruguay	
	October-June		October-June	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
	Bales	Balos	Balos	Balos
United States	22,371:	17,334 :	1,654:	5,021
United Kingdom	92,125:	100,747 :	22,013:	27,589
Germany	48,914:	42,681 :	26,740:	24,121
France	78,131:	53,309 :	15,375:	6,144
Belgium	41,897:	20,462 :	10,483:	6,855
Italy	45,722:	36,880 :	20,195:	10,054
Spain	2,435:	1,175 :	551:	191
Netherlands	5,273:	4,221 :	7,209:	7,175
Sweden	803:	1,324 :	1,068:	2,776
Denmark	363:	301 :	:	:
Poland	2,405:	8,438 :	:	:
Finland	55:	143 :	:	:
Japan	4,645:	10,815 :	300:	1,449
South Africa	293:	419 :	:	:
Mexico	20:	288 :	:	:
Bulgaria & Yugoslavia	82:	20 :	:	:
Brazil	3:	453 :	401:	232
Argentina	:	:	70:	9
Russia	:	:	344:	813
Chile	:	8 :	:	:
Portugal	:	278 :	:	:
Others	102:	13 :	:	:
Total	a/ 345,639:	299,309 :	b/ 106,403:	92,429

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner C. L. Luedtke, Buenos Aires. a/ Total exports October to September were 405,624 bales of 855.6 pounds compared with 325,605 bales in 1931-32. b/ Total exports October to September 1932-33 were 113,400 bales of approximately 1,014 pounds each compared with 92,656 bales in 1931-32.

CORN: Area and production in Turkey, 1929-1934

Harvest year	Acreage	Production
	<u>1,000 acres</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
1929	1,038	21,914
1930	874	18,553
1931	903	21,904
1932	803	16,810
1933	865	17,716
1934	568	10,314

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